

THE AMA NEWS

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April 6, 1959

The Newspaper of American Medicine

Capsules of the NEWS...

Space Medicine: The 110 Air Force and Navy jet pilots who were selected as candidates for Project Mercury—first U.S. attempt to put a manned missile nose cone into orbit—should be reassured by the words of a medical advisor to the project. Navy Capt. Norman Lee Barr says one of the human factors being considered is: Does the candidate have the personality to make him a good representative of the U.S. as a world hero?

Medical Careers: Medicine is the career most parents (27%) would like to see their sons take up, according to a national survey reported in *The Public Pulse*. Other occupations ranked: business 24%, science 22%, teaching 8%, law 8%, politics 2%, no opinion 9%.

Tax Checks: U.S. Treasury is conducting studies to find more precise standards for triggering investigation of income tax returns. Of some 20 million returns itemizing deductions last year, a fourth were set aside for examination. More than a third of these subsequently were found to be acceptable as they stood.

Medical Reactor: Physicians in charge of new medical research reactor at Brookhaven National Laboratory hope to treat their first patient in the nuclear installation sometime this month. The one megawatt reactor, an integral part of the laboratory's Medical Research Center, achieved criticality March 15.

Rx Prices: Cost of the average prescription was \$3.08 last year, according to a survey by *American Druggist* magazine. It was the first time the average price had topped \$3 and was a rise of 5.1% from the average price of 1957.

Krebiozen Test: Dr. Andrew C. Ivy has new proposal for test of krebiozen, alleged cancer drug. He, American Cancer Society each would name 30 scientists. From the 60, 30 would be chosen to decide how krebiozen should be tested. Dr. Ivy consistently has rejected a scientific test proposed by National Cancer Institute.

Radiation: The debate on the dangers of fallout from nuclear explosions has flared up again in Washington. See page 7.



Who's Old?

Dr. Ward Crampton, above, strides along in active retirement at age 81.

A college with all teachers over 65 has "the strongest law faculty in the country" . . .

Chronological age isn't everything, says the AMA . . .

See Page 9

Radio Waves Stop Cells from Dividing

"We've found that we can scramble the chromosomes of cells so that they can't divide. They just grow old and die."

Disclosure of this startling discovery that may prove to be an important cancer breakthrough was made by Dr. John H. Heller at the Second Annual Conceptual Symposium of the Atomedic Research Center, Montgomery, Ala.

Dr. Heller, not to be confused with the National Cancer Institute's Dr.

Atomedic Symposium

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John R. Heller, Jr., is executive director of the New England Institute for Medical Research, Ridgefield, Conn.

Sub-Cellular Level: He described the phenomenon during a speech in which he said medical researchers must work at the sub-cellular level to make real contributions.

In order to work at this level, he continued, the individual must not only be a "biomedical type man," but he must also have a broad background in chemistry, physics, electronics, engineering, and mathematics.

This is how Dr. Heller explained the experiment which he and two colleagues—Dr. John L. Cutler and Dr. A. A. Teixeira-Pinto—recently performed at his institute:

"We took a radio frequency source of millions of times per second and pulsed it about a thousand times a second through two electrodes which were separated by an air gap.

"This created a force field in the air gap which could be altered by raising or lowering the frequency.

"We found that the response of bac-

teria and Paramecium put into the force field were frequency-dependent and that by altering the frequency these free-moving organisms could be lined up uniformly in one direction or another.

"Then we found that by altering the frequency, we also could line up intracellular particles, including chromosomes.

"What would happen we thought if the force field were applied like an eggbeater to stir up the chromosomes and genes of a cell which were about to undergo mitosis.

"We tried it and, by golly, we've found that we can scramble the chromosomes of cells so that they can't divide. They just grow old and die."

Interdisciplinary Approach: The concept of the experiment—juggling the variables to produce desired results, and interpreting these mutants—present an outstanding example of the "interdisciplinary approach" to medical research.

Dr. Heller observed:

"These scientific disciplines are no longer different. The basic molecules

(See Sub-Cellular, Page 8)

Team Doctor

Dr. R. J. Cairns, Redwood Falls, Minn., physician, had reason to be interested in the Sanborn-Tyler basketball game played for the regional title.

He delivered Sanborn's entire starting five.

However, when Sanborn played Redwood Falls in the district finals, Dr. Cairns rooted for Redwood. His son, Jim, plays with Redwood Falls.

Highlights of Scientific Program

A special session on new concepts in aging will be a feature of the scientific program of the 108th Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, June 8-12, at Atlantic City.

Dr. David B. Allman, Atlantic City, immediate past president of AMA, and Dr. Frederick C. Swartz, Lansing, Mich., chairman of AMA's Committee on Aging, will be co-chairmen for the session at 9 a.m., June 10 in Room C of Convention Hall.

Panels will discuss diseases among the aged, nutritional counseling, promoting physical fitness, and motivating the aging.

The session will close with an address by Dr. Edward L. Bortz, Philadelphia, Pa., a past president of AMA.

Doctors attending the Atlantic City meeting will see 387 scientific exhibits, second highest number for any

Annual Meeting. Nearly 2,000 people will be involved in presenting and demonstrating the exhibits.

Nearly another 1,000 people will be giving scientific lectures, discussions, and demonstrations at Convention Hall.

Seven sections of the Scientific Assembly of AMA will celebrate their

Another Story, Page 12

centennials at Atlantic City. All plan special observances.

Dr. R. R. A. Coombs, professor of pathology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England, will be guest centennial speaker for the section on pathology and physiology. He will speak at 9 a.m., June 11, in the ball-

room of the Shelburne Hotel on "Demonstration of Antigens on Tissue Cells by the Mixed Agglutination Reactions."

Obstetrics, Gynecology: Andrew Claye, president of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Leeds, England, will be the speaker at a luncheon June 10 in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the section on obstetrics and gynecology.

The sections on experimental medicine and therapeutics and on internal medicine will observe their centennials at 2 p.m., June 11 in Convention Hall ballroom with a symposium on basic problems of coronary disease. Participants will be Drs. J. N. Morris, London, England; Roger W. Robinson,

(See Meeting, Page 2)

GP President Raps TV Touts

Consumers were urged not to waste their money on "television touts and patent remedies."

In a speech prepared for delivery at the annual American Academy of General Practice in San Francisco April 6-9, Dr. Holland T. Jackson of Fort Worth, Tex., said many persons spend twice a doctor's fee on over-the-counter remedies.

Dr. Jackson, Academy president, said many persons could avoid serious illness if they would not attempt to diagnose their ailments "and then gulp down a product plugged on their favorite television program."

He said children often suffer from their parents' misguided efforts to save money. "We must understand efforts to economize," he said, "but we must teach parents not to sabotage a planned health program."

Discussing the physician's education, Dr. Jackson said the one-year internship is inadequate and should be replaced or supplemented by a one or two-year general practice residency.

There is evidence, he said, that medical schools are putting more emphasis on training family doctors, with family doctors now on faculties of more than half the schools.

Assembly delegates will view 106 scientific displays representing nearly every field of medicine. The display section is the largest in the Assembly's history.

Assembly activities will include the awarding of a membership certificate to Dr. Charles H. Ewing of Abington, Pa., the AAGP's 25,000th member.

Contract Awarded

Award of a \$2.8 million contract for construction of a 50-bed hospital and housing for personnel at Kotzebue, Alaska, has been announced by U.S. Public Health Service. The general medical-surgical facilities will serve some 7,000 Alaska natives, primarily Eskimos in that area. PHS operates six other hospitals for its 37,500 Alaska Native beneficiaries.



POLO OUTBREAK last year among Pennsylvania Amish is believed the reason many sect members changed minds about importance of polio inoculation. David Stoltzfus (left), receiving Salk shot from Dr. Richard K. Chambers Jr., was one of several hundred Amish taking shots in Georgetown, Pa.

Air Agency Seeks Tighter Flying Rules

The Federal Aviation Agency has proposed changes in the nation's air safety regulations with a view to giving physicians a bigger say in the issuance of flying certificates.

Under the proposals soon to be acted on, only designated physicians would conduct examinations for flying certificates. Persons with certain heart conditions, diabetes, and nervous or psychiatric disorders would automatically be denied such certificates, and air accident investigators would give greater consideration to medical factors involved.

FAA's determination to tighten the air safety rules is based on recommendations of the Air Safety Foundation, Inc., a private consulting group which included American Medical Association representatives.

The Midnight Ride of...

Paul Revere began his famous midnight ride in Massachusetts 184 years ago this month, but it was a young physician who completed the ride and warned the Minutemen that the British were coming.

Dr. Samuel Prescott had joined Revere and William Dawes at Lexington. At 1:30 a.m., April 19, 1775, they were still several miles from their destination—Concord—when British soldiers blocked the road.

"Put on!" the doctor shouted. But he and his companions went different directions.

Dawes turned around, fell off his horse, lost his watch, and sped back toward Lexington.

Revere rode his horse over the stone wall to his right and was captured in a pasture.

But Dr. Prescott guided his horse over the wall to his left, galloped safely down a ravine, and rode on to Concord. His feat enabled the men of Concord to conceal their supplies and assemble for battle.



As for Paul Revere, whose ride was to become famous in Longfellow's poem some 80 years later, the redcoats took his horse and let Paul go.

Dr. Prescott, a Concord resident, was captured in 1776 after the battle of Fort Ticonderoga. He died in 1777, age 26, a prisoner of war at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Placement Report Shows Increase

The AMA's Physicians Placement Service reports a 6% increase in requests for general practitioners as compared to the PPS's July, 1958, annual report.

There are 1,536 communities which have requested assistance in securing a GP. In addition, 259 physicians are seeking an associate for their general practice.

Of the 512 specialty listings available for physicians seeking a location, 12% are for pediatricians, 11% for internists, and 8% for eye, ear, nose and throat specialists. Requests for a general surgeon represent 4% of the total.

Of the specialists who have requested location information, 8% are pediatricians, 17% are internists, 0.3% are ENT specialists, and 17% are general surgeons.

Information from AMA's Physicians Placement Service is available both to physicians seeking a location and to those seeking a physician. Write: Physicians Placement Service, Council on Medical Service, American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn, Chicago 10, Ill.

Meeting . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Worcester, Mass.; Thomas W. Mattingly, Washington, D.C.; George V. Mann, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Walter L. Bierring, Des Moines, Iowa, an AMA past president, will be the centennial speaker for the section on preventive medicine at 9 a.m., June 10 in the St. Dennis Room of the Dennis Hotel.

Section on Surgery: The 100th anniversary program of the section on surgery, general and abdominal, will be at 2 p.m., June 10, at Trimble Hall, Claridge Hotel. Speakers will be the section chairman, Dr. John H. Mulholland, New York, and Drs. Edward D. Churchill, Boston, Mass.; Alton Ochsner, New Orleans, La.; John H. Gibson Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., and J. Garrott Allen, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Kenneth E. Appel, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman of the section on nervous and mental diseases, will give the centennial address for that group at 2 p.m., June 10 in Room D of Convention Hall. The section also will have an exhibit of its history in the scientific exhibits.

Other highlights of the scientific program include:

- Symposium on athletic injuries, 9 a.m., June 12, ballroom, Convention Hall. Participants include Dr. Don H. O'Donoghue, Oklahoma City orthopedic surgeon, and Kenneth B. Rawlinson, head athletic trainer for University of Oklahoma.

- Symposium on viruses, 1:30 p.m., June 9, ballroom, Convention Hall. Participants include Dr. Jonas Salk, Pittsburgh, Pa.

- History of medical program of United Mine Workers, 9 a.m., June 10, St. Dennis Room, Dennis Hotel, by Dr. Warren F. Draper, Washington, D.C., UMW medical officer.

- Symposium on hepatic diseases, 2 p.m., June 10, ballroom, Convention Hall, a combined meeting of six sections.

- Symposium on childbirth, 9 a.m., June 11, ballroom, Convention Hall, a combined meeting of seven sections.

Time To Report

Physicians who wish to report any changes in their Biographical-Historical Record at the AMA Headquarters office should complete the form on page 14 of this issue of *The AMA News*. The form should be filled in and sent to the AMA before May 15.

PHS Licenses 4-in-1 Vaccine

The Public Health Service licensed two drug manufacturers to produce a new four-in-one vaccine providing children protection against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus.

The new vaccine is intended to replace the two separate series of shots now required for children under five. It would be the first time polio vaccine has been combined with others for standard use.

Parke, Davis and Co., Inc., Detroit, and Merck Sharpe and Dohme Division of Merck and Co., Philadelphia, have been licensed to produce the quadruple antigen. As explained by U.S. Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney, children would receive the combined vaccine in three shots a month apart and then five months later receive a fourth shot of either the four-in-one vaccine or a straight polio vaccine.

Adults and older children should not take the combination, Dr. Burney said, because they are more sensitive to the diphtheria vaccine.

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THE AMA NEWS

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Editorial Viewpoint

Progressive Action

Recent action by Chicago Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union may be the forerunner of a new trend in union health care plans.

The action by the union's trustees called for abandonment of two six-year-old closed panel clinics in favor of a new health plan which allows free choice of physicians and hospitals.

The new plan is in the process of being worked out by Edward Fenner, the union's director, and the Chicago Medical Society.

Fenner believes the so-called closed panel method of maintaining medical clinics is antiquated, that union members should have the right to choose their own physicians and hospitals, and that only in this way will members seek adequate treatment and, therefore, have the best possible medical care.

The Chicago union director hopes the United Mine Worker will go back to a plan giving all its members free choice of physician. And he believes autoworkers and steelworkers will make a "gross error" if they adopt closed panel systems.

Fenner is giving his members what they want—to go to their own doctors. And it is interesting to note that union members preferred "free choice" even though they must pay part of the cost of medical care under the new plan.

This decision on the part of union members backs up the national survey reported in *The AMA News* (Oct. 20, 1958) in which 76% of the people said they believed the individual's right to choose the physician of his own choice is extremely important, even under economic pressure.

Eighty-eight per cent said they believed the continuity of the doctor-patient relationship is vital to good medical care.

Now, if other unions with closed panels will follow the action by the Chicago Truck Drivers, the long-standing controversy over the basic right of free choice will end. And the change would have a salutary effect on all such health care plans.

As we pointed out in these columns last October, the AMA has been deeply concerned about the future impact on the physician-patient relationship in plans in which the physician is not responsible directly to the patient.

Of course, in all such plans, physicians have responsibilities, too. If the basic freedom of free choice is to be preserved, physicians must give competent medical care, and most police their own ranks to eliminate professional incompetence and economic abuses.

The Chicago Medical Society is in the process of negotiating an arrangement with the Chicago Truck Drivers union which will protect the interests of both the union members and the physicians. No fee schedule is contemplated, but "reasonable" charges will be assured by medical society surveillance.

These recent developments are highly encouraging. And the union leaders who have taken the forward steps toward the best possible medical aid for their members have displayed commendable zeal and wisdom. It is hoped that others will follow their lead.

Nothing Serious

• The Country Parson says we prove our faith in our children by leaving them to pay the debt for the fine things we enjoy.

• A distracted wife at the bedside of her sick husband asked the doctor if there was any hope. "That," replied the doctor, "depends on what you are hoping for."

• Someone has said that the trouble with golf is by the time you can afford to lose a ball, you can't hit it that far.

• A senior citizen was being interviewed on the eve of his birthday. "I'm sure our readers would like to know what exercises you use to keep fit," suggested the reporter. "Son," the octogenarian replied, "when you're pushing 85, that's all the exercise you need."

"Meet Your New Doc"



AMA News

As Others See It

More Aid for Aged

Los Angeles Times

California physicians are about to add to their service for the aged with a prepaid insurance plan. The move serves to justify the contention of medical men that they can provide adequate service to obviate the necessity for socialized medicine.

Working through their California Physicians' Service, the state's medical fraternity expects to make available in a few months a plan for which basic principles already have been established for benefits covering professional services for persons over 65 years of age.

The move itself fulfills the basic principle of offering service on a private basis. This should satisfy those critics who oppose government plans as bureaucratic or an invasion of private rights. . . .

Dose of Reason

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Nicholas M. Blassie, the autocratic president of Meat Cutters Local 88, has been fighting the medical staff of his five-months-old Medical Institute for more than two months now, with no visible hopes of settlement, since he refuses to submit the differences to arbitration as the doctors have asked. Just what possible alternative can Mr. Blassie see, and what does he expect to gain by holding out for it? Meanwhile, the Meat Cutters Medical Institute is getting a black eye, and we cannot imagine that its functioning is improved by the running controversy.

Dr. Cyril Costello, deposed chief of staff, says Mr. Blassie interfered in "strictly professional matters having to do with the quality of medical care and the doctor-patient relationship." Dr. Jack Barrow, who is temporarily acting as chief of staff, says disputes between the medical staff and the board of trustees are obviously going to arise and some plan must be worked out for settling them. Mr. Blassie offers neither defense nor explanation.

We do not expect the medical profession is going to find Nick Blassie the most sweetly reasonable of men to work with. But we do expect Mr. Blassie is going to find that he will have to learn to respect the independence of medical men in medical matters if he is to have a Medical Institute worthy of the name.

Quotes in the NEWS

Dr. John Heller, director of National Cancer Institute: "It is not unrealistic to hope that the intensive research effort now in progress . . . will lead to the eventual conquest of the malignant disease (cancer)."

Dr. James R. Killian Jr., presidential assistant for science and technology: "The future of the U.S. to an extra-ordinary degree is in the hands of those who probe the mysteries of the atom, the cell and the stars. Especially is this true of the tiny part of our creative effort which we inadequately term basic research."

Guest Editorial

Modified Stand Of Medical Men

Louisville Courier-Journal

Dr. Marvin A. Lucas, retiring as president of the Jefferson County Medical Society, made a statement of notable good sense. He warned his colleagues against being "hypnotized" by the phrase socialized medicine. "We must not just blindly raise the flag and run when those terms are mentioned to us," he advised.

He continued that health is the business of the doctors, and that the people would be happy to let them run it as long as they felt they were doing a good job. "But if the doctors do not," he added, "then the public will find a way to run it for us."

This newspaper would endorse every word of Dr. Lucas's statement as applying to American journalism, if the phrase freedom of the press were substituted for socialized medicine. We have a deep and abiding belief in the system of a free press. Organized medicine has an equally deep and abiding distrust of a system of government medical care, and has spent much money and effort to identify it in the public mind with the unfavorable phrase socialized medicine.

In both cases, there is danger that a rallying-cry may become a mere shibboleth. The American Medical Association has tended to denounce any proposed change as socialized medicine. Organized journalism has tended to rebuff all criticism as insulting to a free press.

Medicine and journalism both have a powerful public function to perform. Their practitioners cannot afford to give the American people the impression that their minds are closed to all possibility of change in a rapidly changing world.

The open-minded words of Dr. Lucas are happily an indication of a new tendency within the AMA.

An AMA spokesman is quoted as saying that his group's House of Delegates recognized that "if we don't come up with something soon, the Forand Bill or something very much like it will become impossible to stop. We hope that if we make a start in cutting our charges, the hospitals will follow through and do something extra for the old folks."

The AMA stands a much better chance of holding the line against drastic change, in our opinion, by proposing some improvements of its own than by relying on public dread of socialized medicine to overcome public demand for added medical services.

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Paternity Suits Rise; Testing Law Sought

An increase in the number of paternity suits has developed a greater awareness of the importance of blood grouping tests where men are falsely accused, Dr. Leon N. Sussman and attorney Sidney B. Schatkin, both of New York, told the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. They claimed 32% of men named as

defendants in paternity suits are probably falsely accused, and 18% of the men mistakenly admit paternity in undisputed cases.

Seldom Denied: The number of cases in New York City between 1952-57 increased from 2,000 to 4,600, the two men reported. Only about 10% of the accused men deny the charge and demand a trial.

Blood tests provide the strongest possible defense and are an important factor in disputed paternity proceedings, they said. In 13 states exclusion of paternity by blood grouping is decisive of the issue and in other states such a finding is admissible as evidence, Dr. Sussman and Schatkin noted.

They called for a law requiring blood tests in all such cases.

Dr. Alexander S. Wiener of Brooklyn told the Academy that it is worthwhile to proceed with blood grouping tests where the mother is not available for a test. He said he has had many cases in which paternity was excluded based on the tests of the suspected father and the child alone.

Half Are Refuted: About half of the false accusations of paternity can be refuted by blood grouping tests, if the blood of the mother as well as that of the alleged father is examined, Dr. Wiener said. If the mother's blood is not available the chances of excluding paternity are about 28%, he added.

Dr. Russell S. Fisher, Baltimore, chief medical examiner for the State of Maryland, was chosen president-elect of the Academy.

Medical Journalism Instruction Neglected

Something should be done about science and specialized medical journalism education in the nation's universities and colleges, A. A. Gentilcore, New York City, president of Medical and Science Communications Associates, Inc., believes.

"In surveying more than half of the accredited schools of journalism and departments," Gentilcore said, "one startling fact became evident—there is little or no medical and scientific journalism taught."

Retardation Meeting

Invitations in three languages are going out for the first International Medical Conference on Mental Retardation, July 27-31 at Portland, Me. Communications regarding registrations should be sent to Conference Secretary, International Medical Conference on Mental Retardation, care of Division of Maternal and Child Health, State House, Augusta, Me.

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Eye Witnesses See Little

Physicians are not good eye witnesses if an experiment in London is any indication. But neither are lawyers or policemen.

Fifty-one of 69 MDs who watched a man failed to notice his artificial right arm. And six more of the physicians said he had an artificial left arm.

Physicians may be consoled to know that none of the 30 lawyers present noticed anything different about either arm. And only one of the 30 policemen who were there saw an artificial arm. That lawman thought it was the left arm.

Dr. Francis E. Camps of the London

Hospital Medical College told of his experiment at the recent meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. The experiment had a porter with an artificial arm interrupt a lecture before a London audience.

Fifteen physicians, nine lawyers and eight policemen later thought the porter's hair was grey. It was medium brown.

Concluded Dr. Camps, "Even in trained observers' hands, observation is not always complete . . . not only is evidence missed but sometimes things that are not there are injected."

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Narcotics Laws Revision Sought

New recommendations of the top scientific advisory body on narcotics have generated fresh interest in narcotics problems.

The recommendations came from the Committee on Drug Addiction and Narcotics of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council. They would apply both to prescription and to proprietary drugs.

Greater Flexibility: The Academy view is that the times call for greater flexibility in the narcotics laws, with provision for relaxation as well as tightening up, depending on the different factors involved.

It has been urging greater flexibility in the laws for some time, and in restating that belief recently it said consideration should be given to the establishment of more than one type of control over the use of analgesic drugs. The nub of the Committee's newest approach to the problem was this:

That drugs of intermediate or high addiction liability should be kept under the present regimen of complete control, but that drugs of low addiction liability should be put in a separate category.

Under this Committee formula, complete control would apply to the drug itself, but preparations containing the drug in a concentration known to be safe and in combination with other medical agents from which the addicting drug is not readily recoverable would be exempt from control.

Narcotics Control: The Committee also urged establishment of a mechanism whereby a substance could be freed from narcotics control or placed in a different category when evidence concerning addiction liability or abusive use warrants it.

In the Committee's view, the development of new synthetic narcotics, differing widely in activity and addiction liability, makes a new legal approach necessary. This, it says, could not have been foreseen when the current regulations were put in effect.

Another complicating factor is the attitude of the pharmaceutical manufacturers. Some disagreement exists on the matter of which of the new synthetic narcotics are entitled to be exempt from the stricter provisions of any new drug laws which may be forthcoming.

House Group Warns On Medicare Costs

The House Appropriations Committee hoisted a warning signal in approving the Navy's request for an additional \$4,243,000 to cover the cost of the civilian portion of its medicare program. It expressed concern over the high cost of care for dependents of military personnel in civilian hospitals, adding:

"The Committee believes that little or no efforts have been made to obtain reasonable rates for fees and expenses."

The Navy funds were later voted by the House as part of a catch-all money bill to keep various Defense Department programs going through the current fiscal year which ends July 1. Funds for the overall medicare program for next fiscal year will be considered later.

On the Legislative Front

Future of His Bill Dark, Says Forand

The future of the Forand bill is dark "unless a lot of pressure is brought for it," admits the bill's author, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D., R.I.).

Rep. Forand's bill would provide medical insurance as part of social security. Rep. John D. Dingell (D., Mich.) introduced a similar bill in the House to show his "wholehearted support for the Forand bill."

Democratic leadership in the House has not gotten behind Forand's bill and he said he has no intention of trying to induce the party leaders to push his bill. Earlier he said he hoped to get the bill through the House this year so the Senate could take it up in the 1960 session of the 86th Congress.

Orphans' Care Controls Urged

The American Medical Association told Congress that orphans and other immigrants with severe communicable diseases should be given immediate treatment before joining U.S. communities.

Endorsing the principle of legislation that would permit Korean orphans to come to this country to foster homes, AMA Executive Vice President Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame said tighter health controls are needed "not only for the health of the children but also to protect their new families and communities from disease."

In a letter to Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), chairman of a House Judiciary Subcommittee, the AMA official said the Association "believes that those persons who have opened their homes to Korean orphans should be highly commended and it is our hope that those who have undertaken the task of transporting these unfortunate children to new homes will continue their work."

The bill (H.R. 3089) would permit orphans and others afflicted with tuberculosis to be admitted for permanent residence in this country in accordance with such controls, "if any," as the attorney general may require.

"We believe that it should be mandatory that the health status of the persons in question be determined prior to their departure for the United States or most certainly at the port of entry and those found to have severe communicable diseases should be given immediate care and treatment," Dr. Blasingame said.

Dairy Council Backs Food Fad Campaign

Commendation and support for AMA's campaign against food fadists has come from the Board of Directors of the National Dairy Council.

The Council recognizes food fadism is scientifically unsound and economically wasteful, a resolution adopted by its board states.

Also commended in the resolution were the Federal Food and Drug Administration and the National Better Business Bureau.

Social Security Warning Issued

Expansion of Social Security laws to cover all disabilities requiring medical care will reduce personal attention a physician can give aged patients.

This was the warning of Rep. Burr P. Harrison (D., Va.), chairman of the new Subcommittee on Social Security of the House Ways and Means Committee, in a speech at Staunton, Va.

Formation of the Social Security Subcommittee was announced last month. Others on the Subcommittee are A. Herlong Jr. (D., Fla.), John Watts (D., Ky.), Lee Metcalf (D., Mont.), Thomas Curtis (R., Mo.), Jackson Betts (R., Ohio), and Albert Borsch (R., N.Y.).

Freedom of Choice: Harrison said the medical profession is working to solve the problems of keeping medical care within the means of the patient and making it available to the aged on a "realistic" basis.

He called for a solution "... that will preserve our freedom to select our own hospital, our own nurse, and our own family doctor."

"The hands of government bureaucracy itch to attempt solution of these problems with a medical program of impersonal mediocrity," he said.

Harrison said powerful groups are pressing for laws providing medical benefits for persons eligible for regular old age insurance and for establishment of federally-subsidized health insurance plans.

Best Promise: He said the best promise for continuing the private medicine system "lies in the awakening of the medical profession to the realization of its responsibilities."

Harrison said finding workable solutions will be difficult, but that since doctors now realize it is their responsibility there is "real hope" that hospitals will continue to serve communities under personalized local direction "... rather than under the stifling control of a corps of doctor-bureaucrats headquartered in Washington."

Harrison spoke at the dedication of an addition to King's Daughters' Hospital.

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Such calls show the doctor's personal interest—and at the same time cut down on unnecessary second visits.

Senators To Hear Keogh Bill Soon

The House-passed measure providing tax incentives for self-employed persons who invest in pension and retirement plans has been tagged for consideration soon, perhaps this month, by the Senate Finance Committee.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.), panel chairman, last year held off hearings on a similar bill that cleared the House. He agreed to early sessions on the bill this time around.

Under the bill sponsored by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D., N.Y.), the self-employed could defer taxes on as much as 10% of adjusted gross income up to \$2,500 a year provided the money is placed in retirement plans.

Social Security Vote

Social security for themselves is favored by more than 61% of Pennsylvania physicians who took part in a poll conducted by the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. Of the 9,015 MDs who replied, 5,549 voted "yes" to the question: Are you in favor of compulsory social security for physicians? Ballots were sent all of the society's 11,251 active members.

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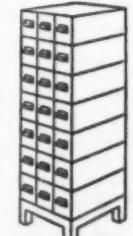


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Public Is Worried

Radiation Debate Flares Again

A debate that has been waged intermittently for some years in Washington has flared up again. The issue: Whether radiation levels in food are dangerous to health.

Whatever the merits of the opposing positions, it is clear that public worry is increasing. Democratic members of the House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee have assailed the Atomic Energy Commission for allegedly soft pedaling radiation hazards resulting from radioactive fallout.

The Commission is just as vigorously denying the charge.

Division of Opinion: Caught somewhere in the middle is the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and its Public Health Service. Generally speaking, however, HEW backs up the AEC's stand.

Confusing the issue is the division of opinion among experts, a division that some lawmakers contend is proof enough that something should be done quickly to establish once and for all the facts of the matter.

Helping to trigger the latest row was the testimony of Dr. Russell H. Morgan, head of a special advisory committee named by PHS to study the issue. Appearing before an atomic energy subcommittee last month, Dr. Morgan, professor of radiology at Johns Hopkins University, contended "there is no such thing as a safe radiation level."

More than a year's study by his group, he said, has led to the general conclusion that accepted "safe" permissible concentrations of radiation are useless and misleading. He also said it was "unfortunate" that the AEC has responsibility for radiation health and safety.

Senators Critical: Some Democratic senators, notably Senators Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), have leveled the same criticism at AEC, asserting that an agency which conducts nu-

clear weapons tests might have a built-in bias. They have called for PHS to handle the safety task.

The Health Service advisory panel, composed of 12 physicians, formally made the same recommendation in its long-awaited report. The group, warning of increasing radiation exposure from all sources, said that it was "unwise" for the agency to continue with its dual responsibility.

Proposed by the committee was a comprehensive program of radiation control and standards, including not only fallout but exposure from x-ray machines and in industrial processes. An additional \$2.5 million should be added to the budget to get the program going next fiscal year, with outlays rising to \$50 million by 1965, according to the study group.

U. S. Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney said he would review the findings and make recommendations later to HEW.

Shortly after Dr. Morgan's testimony, HEW Secretary Flemming released the latest Health Service statistics on the levels of Strontium-90 in milk tested in ten cities. There was no indication of any general increase in the latest results which covered the last three months of 1958.

Highest level found for a single month was 20.1 micromicrocuries in St. Louis and most concentrations were considerably lower. This compares with the 80 micromicrocuries that the National Committee on Radiation Protection and Measurements has set as the amount that the human system can absorb over a lifetime with no ill effects.

However, Flemming conceded need for more research in the field. The so-called permissible levels are only "calculated estimates . . . we have to be frank about that," he said.

Fallout Rate High: A Defense Department report on radiation served

to stir the controversy further. According to the report sent to the Joint Atomic Committee, the rate of fallout is higher in the U.S. than other areas of the world and the rate faster than the AEC has estimated.

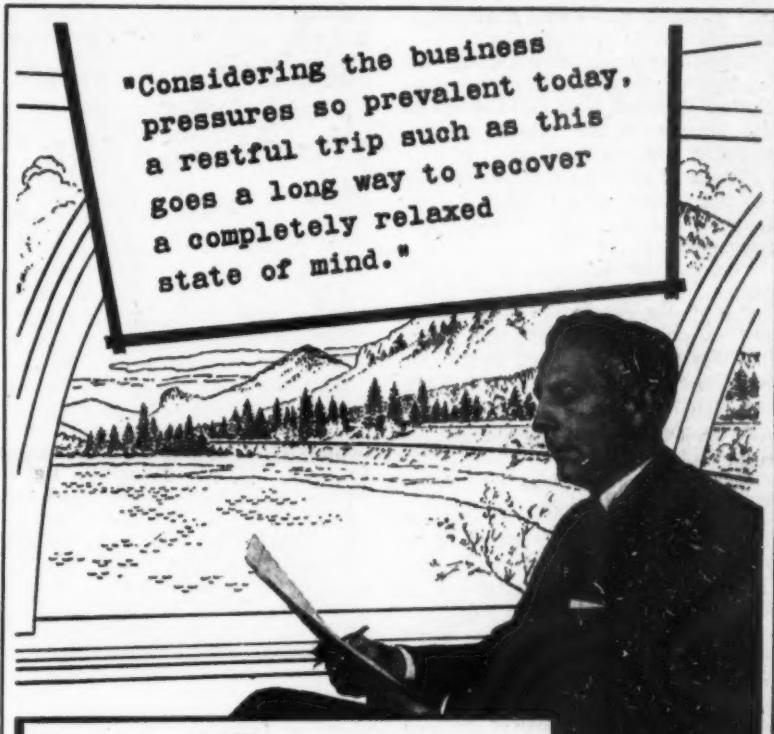
Sen. Anderson, chairman of the Joint Atomic Committee, said the whole matter would be thoroughly reviewed at subcommittee hearings next month.

Meanwhile, the National Academy of Sciences has embarked on a new study of radiation. Six committees dealing with the biological effects of atomic radiation were asked by Academy President Dr. Detlev W. Bronk to update a report made three years ago.



VIOLIN CARVING is the hobby of Dr. Cornelius Ivory of Ridgewood, N.J., who made the one he is holding. It's made of spruce and maple after models by the 17th century master, Antonio Stradivari. The internist is at work on a second violin and is trying to learn to play this one.

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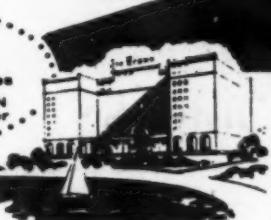
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Atomic Age Techniques Reviewed

A "brainstorming session" was held recently in the "Cradle of the Confederacy."

The objectives were those:

• To give life and vision to an Atomedic Research Center in Montgomery, Ala., which would demonstrate that better health care at low cost could be realized through the imaginative use of atomic age technical developments.

• To discuss ways and means by which advanced medical knowledge gained from the creation of such a medical center could be used as an instrument for promoting world peace.

Atom Plus Medic: Called the Second Annual Conceptual Symposium of the Atomedic Research Center, the three-day meeting was held at Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.

"Atomedic" (combination of the words "atom" and "medic") is a concept of Dr. Hugh A. MacGuire, a pediatric surgeon in Montgomery. He explains its aims in this way:

"Hospital costs have tripled in the past two decades and threaten to price medical care out of the average person's reach.

"We envision using the latest techniques and tools of the atomic age—radioisotopes, computers, automation, new construction design, new materials—to bring the cost of health care down and at the same time provide better care."

Basic Research: "The center will also have a basic research program which necessarily goes with a progressive medical facility."

Dr. MacGuire's brainchild resulted in a modestly attended Atomedic Symposium in 1958, and this year blossomed into a meeting attended by 80 outstanding leaders in medicine, industry, government, and the armed forces.

In addition to Dr. MacGuire, the prime driving forces behind the project are Henry I. Flinn, one of the leading home builders in the south-central area, and Orin P. South, an educator.

They gathered an outstanding list of speakers, including: Dr. Louis M. Orr, AMA president-elect; Dr. John Heller, executive director, New England Institute for Medical Research; Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.); Navy Capt. Norman Lee Barr, director, Astronautical Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; C. C. Duncan, Chief of Long Lines, A.T. & T.; Dr. Marshall Brucer, Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies; and Prof. John Arnold, Dept. of Engineering, Stanford University.

Ideas Flow Fast: The purpose of the speeches was to stimulate work group sessions to come up with ideas that a planning committee could utilize in formulating a more concrete concept of the Atomedic Research Center.

The broad and somewhat nebulous aims of the proposed center presented a stumbling block during early discussions, but the "brainstorming" approach to the symposium caught on later and the ideas flowed fast.

The importance of medical science as an instrument of foreign policy was stressed by Senator Hill, who recently introduced a bill which seeks to bring together U.S. and foreign medical researchers through a National Institute for International Medical Research.

The legislator declared that medical



LONG DISTANCE DIAGNOSIS of heart ailment is demonstrated (top photo) at recent "Atomedic Symposium" in Montgomery, Ala., as heart impulses from patient in Honolulu, Hawaii, are flashed onto television screen. (Bottom photo) Dr. James Watkins, who monitored the TV screen along with Dr. George Penton, gives correct diagnosis via telephone to physicians in Honolulu. Standing by is Navy Capt. Norman Lee Barr who set up demonstration.

assistance has the "capacity to influence favorably not only the uncommitted nations but also the Russians themselves."

Atomedic Possibilities: Dr. Orr said that in investigating the extent of Atomedic possibilities, he has learned of interesting projected uses of scientific instruments but that there has not been appreciable use made of many of them. He added:

"Our rapidly expanding population will require either more care from more doctors, or some means by which people can maintain health and needless medical service. Automation linked with preventive medicine appears to be the answer."

Dr. Orr pointed out that a digital computer could retrieve information

from a mountainous mass of medical data and save millions of man hours of work.

He also said the computer could play a vital part in storing and interpreting medical information.

Merging of Sciences: An electronic physical checkup is possible in the future,

he said, by having the patient punch out answers to a series of standard questions, obtaining information from physiological tests, and then transmitting the information into a computer for analysis.

The AMA president-elect foresaw a merging of sciences—medicine, engineering, chemistry, physics, and mathematics—in order to do the necessary research for finding causes and cures of diseases.

Meetings such as the Atomedic Symposium, he added, are helping to overcome the barriers of language and viewpoint among the separate sciences.

At the same time, he emphasized that there was no danger of being taken over by machines.

Personal Contact:

"Some patients just do not respond to impersonal treatment either from a doctor or a machine," he explained. "This human need for personal contact is what makes the practice of medicine an art as well as a science."



Dr. Orr



Dr. MacGuire

Techniques of using transducers for measuring various physiological measurements simultaneously and feeding the information into a computer for analysis were described by Walter Welkowitz, Ph.D., Gulton Industries, Inc., Metuchen, N.J.

He said sensing elements and associated electronic circuitry to provide 11 items of physiological information already are available.

Electronic Demonstrations: Much of the stimulus for the conferences came from electronic demonstrations staged by Captain Barr.

One of the demonstrations was the first public display of air-to-ground television. A television camera recorded activities inside a Navy laboratory plane flying at 3,000 feet, and the picture was transmitted to the local television station from where it was relayed to an auditorium at Air University.

The TV camera photographed an oscilloscope of a heart patient in the flying laboratory, and Dr. Jim Watkins, Montgomery, correctly diagnosed the ailment as an acute anterior myocardial infarction by looking at a television set in the auditorium.

Construction Designs: In other speeches, Dr. Brucer criticized the lack of vigorous application of nuclear energy for medical treatment and research. He said an Atomic Energy Commission report took 14 pages to list all the reactors in the U.S., but that there only is one medical nuclear reactor.

Possible construction designs of the Atomedic Research Center were discussed by Clark Root, president, Graver Tank & Mfg Co., East Chicago, Ind., and R. G. Sturm, Ph.D., Auburn, Ala., a consulting engineer.

They proposed a geodesic dome to house the hospital and portable, metal rooms which could be moved about to fit the changing needs of the hospital.

Professor Arnold, who gave a summation of the meeting, said he was encouraged by goals established by the Atomedic concept and hoped that everyone else would research to the very limit of man's ability to dream.

Sub Cellular . . .

(Continued from Page 1)
and forces which govern them are common to all of us . . . and there never has been a challenge as great, exciting, and rewarding as the universe within us."

It was the dynamic New Englander's desire for a broad approach to research that prompted him to establish what he calls his "impoverished Eden for scientists" in Ridgefield.

Dr. Heller and seven of his colleagues figured out once that they represented 97 years of post-graduate work and that their average salary was a meager \$4,400 a year.

Unfettered Research: "It is encouraging," he noted, "that despite the ridiculous salary structure at our institute, we get 600 to 700 applicants a year—mostly from fellows with double doctorates or the equivalent."

Dr. Heller graduated from Western Reserve University School of Medicine when he was 21.

He then spent three years doing graduate work in chemistry, and another three years doing graduate work in physics to learn the tools and techniques of molecular research.



NO PROFESSOR UNDER 65 is the policy at San Francisco's Hastings College of Law. Here, left to right, Dean David Snodgrass and faculty members Albert J. Hurno, 70, and Everett Fraser, 79, talk with students Don Nichols, John Gilmore, and Fred Ithurburn.

This Entire Law Faculty Is Over 65 Years Old

One day in the spring of 1956 Morton L. Ferson, the then-80-year-old retired dean of the University of Cincinnati Law School, lay bedridden in his Cincinnati home. He had been ailing for one reason or another for ten years, since he had been forced from his job by the school's compulsory retirement rule.

That day he received a letter from Dean David E. Snodgrass of San Francisco's Hastings College of Law offering him a teaching job. The letter, Ferson was to tell his friends later, "was the finest medicine any man ever had." He rose from his bed, accepted the job and has been working ever since.

Says Dean Snodgrass of Ferson: "He wasn't really sick; he was suffering from statutory senility, a stupid rule which requires retirement at a certain age regardless of ability or capacity."

Youngest Is 65

At 83, Ferson is the oldest member of Hastings' faculty, the senior member of its "Over 65 Club," which composes the school's entire full-time faculty of 15 men. The youngest is George Osborne, just retired by Stanford Law School at the mandatory age of 65. Average age of the Hastings faculty: 73 years.

These men make up what Roscoe Pound, retired dean of the Harvard Law School, has described as "the strongest law faculty in the country."

Dean Snodgrass, now 65 himself, started his "Over 65 Club" by accident in 1940, when he was searching for a faculty replacement and didn't have funds enough to attract a top-flight younger teacher. He found that his school, despite its connection with the University of California, had no mandatory retirement age. So he offered the job to a brilliant Stanford law professor (the late Arthur Cathcart) who had just been forcibly retired and who was happy to accept.

Since that date 30 men (including the present 15) have belonged to the club, and since the war Snodgrass has flatly refused to hire anyone under 65.

Choice of Best Men

He is bombarded with applications, and so has his pick of the very best men. They, of course, are delighted, not only because—as one put it—"this gives us a new lease on life," but because the average of \$15,000 a year they are paid adds generously to their small pensions.

The students are no less delighted. As one of them puts it:

"Where else could we find such teachers? There's nothing senile about these guys. And most of them are so

famous in their fields, we'd never even get to talk to them except for this over 65 plan. Here they are, and most of them teaching us from their own texts—texts that are classics in their fields."

"This compulsory retirement business," Dean Snodgrass says, "is a relic, and a very clumsy one, of the depression, when we forced the retirement age down from 70 to 65 because there weren't enough jobs to go around.

"You could form three strong law faculties from applicants we have on hand. And in other teaching fields there's no place at all for these older men to go, though there's a nationwide shortage of teachers. It's time business as well as education re-examined the whole problem of compulsory retirement"

The latest member-to-be of the "Over 65 Club" is Chief Judge Calvert Magruder of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston, former vice-dean of the Harvard Law School and one-time secretary to Justice Louis Brandeis. He will retire at 65 in June to join Hastings.

Young Man of Advanced Age

A eugeron is a young man—of advanced age anatomically, physiologically, and mentally. He is the ideal old man," says Dr. C. Ward Crampton.

The Greek word is Dr. Crampton's choice to describe what his specialty, geriatrics, aims to produce.

Dr. Crampton was one of the first physicians in America to concentrate on the problems of aging. At 81, retired to Miami after 57 years of practice, he might well stand as a model eugeron.

His 6-foot frame is straight. His weight hasn't varied 20 pounds since he was a student at Columbia University back in '98.

Dr. Crampton keeps busy editing a 60-year collection of his writings. He

A Special Report

How Old Is Too Old? New Concept Needed

AMA's belief that retirement should not be based on chronological age can be supported by examples of prominent Americans who are leading active, useful lives in their eighties and nineties.

Some busy oldsters:

• Amos Alonzo Stagg, 96, still coaching football at Stockton, Calif. University of Chicago retired him as its football coach in 1933.

• Sebastian S. Kresge, 91, chairman of the board of the Kresge stores.

• Arthur V. Davis, 91, who now is dealing in Florida real estate after retiring last year as Alcoa board chairman.

• Frank Lloyd Wright, 89, active in architecture.

• Roscoe Pound, 88, busy with law and education at Cambridge, Mass. Retired in 1947 from teaching law at Harvard.

• Herbert Hoover, 84. The ex-President works seven days a week.

Outmoded Concepts: These and other famous men are busy partly because of fame, prestige, and money.

"There are hundreds of thousands of their less famous fellow Americans to whom such opportunities are denied by outmoded public concepts on aging," said Dr. Frederick S. Swartz, chairman of AMA's Committee on Aging. "Our infatuation with retirement at 65" is partly to blame, he added.

AMA's own files hold other examples of men busy in old age:

• Dr. Conda C. C. Heady, Bloomfield, Iowa, and Dr. Armanus H.

Young, Pomona, Calif., both practicing at 97.

• Dr. William L. Warriner, Topeka, Kan., practices at 96.

• Dr. Charles C. Violett, Garden Grove, Calif., and Dr. Andros Carson, Des Moines, Iowa, each practicing at 95.

Re-evaluation Asked: Retirement, AMA's House of Delegates has stated, should not be based on chronological age. The Committee on Aging has asked labor and industry to re-evaluate their support of arbitrary retirement based on chronological age.

Facts about the productive capacity of people past 65 should be collected and used to force those responsible for arbitrary retirement policies to give the older person a chance, Dr. David B. Allman, an AMA past president, said recently.

His remarks were at a conference of representatives of New York county medical societies' committees on aging. The conference and committees are part of AMA's positive health program for older citizens.

The increased life span for the average person must be related to social and economic considerations, Dr. Allman said.

Employers Lose: Dr. Edward J. Stieglitz, Washington, D.C., an authority in the study of aging, is another who considers arbitrary retirement at any given age wrong. Employers, he told *U.S. News & World Report* in an interview, lose two ways with an arbitrary retirement policy, "Live wood is often lost too soon, and . . . deadwood will be kept too long."

A growing tendency of corporations to set a maximum age for service on their boards was reported by the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging. However, 75% of the 80 national corporations surveyed reported they impose no formal barriers to appointing or retiring board members.

Survey of Oldsters: A report of 313 people aged 80 or over who were still earning money was made last year by S. L. Pressey, professor of psychology at Ohio State University. Twenty-three of the 313 were 90 years of age and included two clergymen, three physicians, three lawyers, a 94-year-old woman who was a receptionist.

AMA's House of Delegates has urged each state medical society to create a committee on aging. The committees should, as part of their programs, cooperate with management and labor in exploring the entire area of employment.



Kresge



Davis



Hoover



Wright



Stagg



Pound

Hospital Morale Malpractice Key

Hospitals with high staff morale are less likely to be involved in malpractice suits.

That conclusion is drawn by the California Medical Association's Medical Review and Advisory Board after study of a report of psychologist Richard H. Blum.

Blum's 341-page report is based on a two-year study of social and psychological characteristics of California hospitals with known "high" and "low" incidence of malpractice claims.

Report Accepted: A report prepared by Dr. Arthur A. Kirchner, Board chairman, on Blum's study was accepted by the CMA Council without debate at a recent meeting.

Blum's study was leaked to the press last August before the CMA Board could review and evaluate it. Stories based on fragments of the report brought a hearing before the subcommittee on hospitals of the State Assembly's Committee on Public Health. (AMA News, Sept. 22, 1958.)

Subcommittee members were told by a CMA representative that some material used in the news stories was of "flimsy" nature and labeled in the study as hearsay and gossip.

Not Qualified: Dr. Kirchner pointed out in the report to the CMA Council that Blum "... is not qualified to judge the quality of medical care or the care of the hospitalized sick" since he is not a doctor. "Neither is he competent," the report said, "to judge the technical proficiency of hospital staffs, administrators or trustees."

Blum's researchers interviewed trustees, administrators, medical staff members, nurses groups and other employees.

The interviews indicated, Dr. Kirchner reported, that "In low suit rate hospitals there were better group relations, more favorable self-and-other evaluations and greater consensus within and between groups than in high rate hospitals. These differences in performances were very probably closely related to organizational leadership and morale within the hospital."

Patients Satisfied: Blum's study indicated that medical staff members of "low" incidence hospitals respected each other and were respected and considered competent by the administrator and trustees. In "high" incidence hospitals, staff physicians admitted strait and organizational shortcomings.

Most patients interviewed were satisfied with care and treatment received, with most complaints limited to minor items.

The study's contribution, according to Dr. Kirchner's report, is that it suggests that a hospital must be considered a total unit in which the part played by each group and individual affects the care given the patient.

Booklet Available

The physician's direct and indirect responsibilities in adoption are discussed in a new booklet prepared by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and approved by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Entitled, *The Physician's Part in Adoption*, it is Children's Bureau Folder No. 44-1958 and may be ordered for 15 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.



FRIENDLY DEBATERS are G. C. A. Anderson, Baltimore, Md., left, and Elwood S. Levy, Philadelphia, Pa. The two lawyers debated the subject of impartial medical testimony plans at a regional medicolegal meeting in Washington, D.C. The AMA-sponsored conference drew 500 physicians and lawyers. Similar conferences are being held April 3-4 at Cleveland, Ohio, and April 17-18 at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Conference Will Study Medical Research Laws

A conference to examine the "hodge-podge" of laws governing medical research is scheduled May 27-28 at University of Chicago.

The first National Conference on the Legal Environment of Medical Science is sponsored by the National Society for Medical Research and Chicago U.

Dr. Lester R. Dragstedt, NSMR president, said present laws "... obstruct and imperil progress in life sciences. Scientists face critical lack of materials for research in anatomy, pathology, and organ transplants because many states forbid the bequeathing of one's body to medical schools for research."

Advances Thwarted: "In an era when physical science knows no limits," Dr. Dragstedt said, "medical advances are thwarted by laws enacted before the new medical possibilities appeared."

Conference participants will include scientists, legal experts, religious leaders, and representatives of groups affected by differing practices and laws.

Three major fields—medical experiments on humans, medical studies of human corpses and medical experiments on animals—will be studied.

The conference will attempt to reach agreements on ethical standards for experimental use of human volunteers, cadavers, and laboratory animals. Efforts will be made to develop principles for a model legal code to govern medical research.

Chairmen Named: Conference secretary is Dr. Irvin Ladimer, New York City, formerly with the National Institutes of Health and an authority on legal and ethical aspects of medical research on humans.

Section chairmen are Rev. Thomas J. O'Donnell, S.J., regent of Georgetown University School of Medicine (human experimentation); Dr. Russell T. Woodburne, professor of anatomy at University of Michigan School of Medicine (use of cadavers); and Dr. William T. S. Thorp, Dean of College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota (animal experimentation).

George E. Hall of the AMA Law

Division will be a recorder for the section on human experimentation.

The conference was developed by an NSMR committee headed by Dr. Oliver P. Jones, head of the Anatomy Department, University of Buffalo Medical School.

Inquiries should be addressed to the National Society for Medical Research, 920 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill.

Transportation Set For WMA Meeting

Dr. Louis H. Bauer, secretary general of the World Medical Assn., announces that initial arrangements have been made for providing participants at the Second World Conference on Medical Education with a special chartered transportation plan.

The conference will be held in Chicago, Aug. 30-Sept. 4.

Dr. Bauer also said similar travel arrangements have been arranged for the 13th General Assembly of the World Medical Association in Montreal, Sept. 7-12.

Dr. Bauer noted that both meetings fall during the peak season of tourist travel.

Additional information may be obtained from: The World Medical Assn., 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N.Y.

College of Physicians To Meet This Month

More than 100 papers, 23 panels, and 31 clinical investigation reports will be presented at the 40th annual session of The American College of Physicians, April 20-24, in Chicago.

A new feature will be a public meeting to which business, civic, and nonmedical professional leaders will be invited. A panel will discuss "The Care and Preservation of the American Executive."

For further information, write Mr. E. R. Loveland, American College of Physicians, 4200 Pine St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Medicolegal

Strangers, Drugs Make a Problem

Beware of strangers and itinerant patients who suggest their need for drugs.

This was one of the rules the AMA listed 28 years ago in advising physicians on the care they must take in prescribing drugs.

A good example of this rule is contained in the book, *The Traffic in Narcotics*, by U.S. Commissioner of Narcotics Harry J. Anslinger.

An addict had been operated on some years previously for a kidney ailment. In order to obtain narcotics, he would go to a physician and complain of pains from a kidney stone.

Stone Shows Up: If the doctor insisted upon an x-ray, the addict would hide an ordinary stone in the pocket of the scar tissue, thus disclosing what appeared to be a kidney stone on the x-ray film.

The addict's downfall came when the stone fell out during one of his narcotic hunting expeditions. He was convicted for obtaining narcotics by fraud.

The other AMA rules for prescribing drugs still are appropriate today:

- Secure a complete history of the ailment from the patient himself.

- Make a complete and thorough physical examination in every case.

- Determine whether the illness requires narcotics and good medical practice demands their prescription.

- Use non-habit forming drugs instead of opiates wherever possible.

- Remember that improper and prolonged dosages can cause addiction.

- Secure drugs for office use through a proper drug order form—not on a prescription blank.

Display Stamp: A physician cannot legally use narcotics in his practice until he has registered with the Bureau of Narcotics and been issued a narcotic stamp.

If he has more than one office, the physician must register and obtain such a stamp for every office he operates and the stamp must be displayed in a prominent place.

AMEF Receives Gift

American Medical Education Foundation has been given \$10,000 by Audio-Digest Foundation, a non-profit subsidiary of the California Medical Assn., offering post graduate educational material by means of tape recordings.

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Scanning the News

Research Grants: Fellowships totaling \$1,562,243 have been awarded by American Heart Association to 182 scientists studying underlying causes of heart and blood vessel disease. Awards are first of 1959-60 national research support program. Other awards, in form of grants-in-aid, will be announced soon.

Cancer Diagnosis: New York State Health Dept. has reported marked improvement in early cancer diagnosis in the upstate area. In the latest 10-year survey, it was found that the proportion of early diagnosis and treatment of cancer has risen from 26.8 to 35.1 per cent.

Occupational Health: U.S. Public Health Service offers a training manual on "The Industrial Environment—Its Evaluation and Control." Manual is a syllabus of short courses offered industrial hygiene engineers and chemists at PHS Occupational Health Field Headquarters, Cincinnati. Available from Government Printing Office, Washington 25, at \$2.75 a copy.

Birth Control: Delegates to the Sixth International Conference on Planned Parenthood have unanimously adopted a resolution urging that a birth control program be made an integral part of the activities of the United Nations specialized agencies. Representatives from Asia and western countries, meeting in New Delhi, India, observed that an unprecedented growth in population was causing "serious political, economic, and social problems."

Cancer: Rockland County (N.Y.) Medical Society is cooperating with American Cancer Society in conducting a mass cancer detection drive. Physicians will perform examinations, including x-rays, blood studies, and smears, for \$25. This is \$50 less than the normal fee. ACS which picked Rockland for the pilot project hopes to expand program to nation-wide scale.

Markle Scholars: Twenty-five physicians, teachers, and research workers on faculties of U.S. and Canada medical schools have been appointed Markle Scholars in Medical Science by the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, New York. Each appointment carries a \$30,000 grant, to be used to support and aid his research.

Medical Care: About one-sixth of the population now looks to the U.S. for medical care. Budget Bureau statistics reveal Washington has potential responsibility to furnish all or part of medical services for more than 31 million—about 17% of the population. This includes 22.7 million veterans, 3.3 million military dependents, about 3 million servicemen, and smaller numbers of Indians, merchant seamen, federal personnel, narcotics addicts, prisoners, and others.

Over 65 Plan: Iowa State Medical Society is expected to approve this month a special Blue Shield plan for a man and wife past 65 with a combined yearly income of less than \$3,000. Full insurance coverage will be offered at about \$5 per month; physicians will be asked to absorb certain costs normally charged to patients.

Television: Philadelphia's five medical colleges were connected by closed-circuit television for the first time last week for the opening of a series of five telecasts on "Forensic Medicine." Lecturer was Dr. Joseph N. Spelman, medical examiner for the city.

Archimedes Loses Out

Moon Crater Renamed for MD

A Washington, D. C., dermatologist's interest in astronomy has resulted in having a crater on the moon named for him and in being elected president of the International Lunar Society.

The dermatologist, Dr. James Q. Gant, now 52, has pursued his hobby since he was a 14-year-old youth in Ohio. He has specialized in studying the visual surface of the moon.

The renaming of a moon crater known as "Archimedes A" to "Gant" was told at the recent meeting of the Astronomical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, where Dr. Gant was one of two principal speakers.

Farm Observatory: Dr. Gant is serving this year as president of the International Lunar Group, formed to "correlate the work of lunar observers all over the world." Its headquarters are at Bexleyheath, Kent, England.

Dr. Gant, who has a busy practice in the nation's capital and is assistant professor of dermatology at George Washington University School of Medicine, operates his own observatory on his farm near Boyds, Md., 43 miles northwest of Washington.

There he spends weekends observing the moon, photographing and sketching it. The observatory, built according to the physician's design, has a "slide-off" roof and many scientific instruments. Largest of these is a 12-inch Cassegrainian telescope.



GANT CRATER is indicated by arrow in this lunar photograph made by Yerkes Observatory.



STUDYING MOON through his own telescope is Dr. James Q. Gant of Washington, D.C.

drawing, and photographing the moon than in traveling to the planet.

The public's new curiosity about the moon has been reflected by patients in Dr. Gant's office where an oil painting of the moon for years went almost unnoticed. Now the physician is asked many questions about the picture, a scene on the moon's surface looking toward the earth.

Gant crater is 16 miles in diameter. Its walls vary from 800 to 1,000 feet in height. In the center of the crater is a volcanic cone.

"There was an explosion of interest" in the moon as a result of the Russian and American satellites, Dr. Gant said. "People suddenly became aware of the moon."

Dreamers, Prophets: "If anyone in 1900 had predicted air travel, such as we have today," he said, "the prophet would have been called a dreamer. What the next 50 years will tell in space travel is wonderful to contemplate."

But Dr. Gant and the lunar society are more interested in mapping,

Worthwhile Living

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2. Be a doer, not merely a talker.
3. Be positive and constructive.
4. Take a stand for truth and justice.
5. Apply merchandising skill to the spread of ideas.
6. Give youth something to live for.
7. Make government your business.
8. Pay attention to your schools.
9. Make labor relations human relations.
10. Improve literature and entertainment.
11. Keep your life God-centered.

—The Christophers

Oscar Nomination For Nursing Film

The Smith Kline & French film, *Psychiatric Nursing*, is one of four feature-length pictures nominated for a documentary "Oscar" by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

The film is designed to aid psychiatric nurses and aides in establishing a more effective therapeutic relationship with mental patients.

The other nominees are *Antarctic Crossing*, *The Hidden World* and *White Wilderness*.

One of these four films will receive an "Oscar" during the Academy Awards program on April 6, over the NBC-TV Network at 10:30 p.m. (EST).

Radioisotope Courses Announced

The Medical Division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies will hold the second week of a pre-clinical course in radioisotope methodology for physicians April 27-May 1.

The first week of the course, devoted to tools and language of radioisotopes, was held in February. Physicians seeking to enroll in the second week course should have a basic familiarity with the techniques of using radioisotopes.

The second week will be devoted to medical applications of radioisotopes in clinical practice.

Requests for applications and further information should be directed to: William D. Jones, Medical Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, P.O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Preclinical I will again be offered on June 1-5 and Oct. 5-9, while Pre-clinical II will be held Aug. 3-7 and Dec. 7-11.

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Stating It Briefly

MDs Thanked: Medical profession at Springfield, Ohio, was thanked for its part in raising \$200,000 to get a new industry. Chamber of Commerce, Development Council officials visited Clark County Medical Society monthly meeting to deliver "a grateful vote of thanks."

Welfare Dollar: St. Louis County, Mo., Medical Assn. Bulletin reports physicians got 13.8¢ of each dollar paid for direct relief medical service by county welfare in 1958. Hospitals got 47.7¢, drugs and medical supplies, 9.2¢. Old age assistance medical service dollar was divided: Physicians, 4.97¢; hospitals, 35.1¢; infirmaries, 32.24¢; nursing homes, 18.97¢.

Anniversaries: Leon, W. Va., honored Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Sommer on 40th wedding anniversary and start of Dr. Sommer's 59th year of practice. . . . Dr. U. G. McClure, Charleston, W. Va., marked 80th birthday, 52nd year of practice.

Award to Writer: Dane County, Wis., Medical Society gave citation, \$50 check to Elliott Maraniss, a reporter on *Madison Capital Times*, for "outstanding reporting" of medical news in 1958.

Jaycees Citation: Dr. Robert S. Lash, Knoxville, Tenn., has been named "Young Man of the Year," by Tennessee Junior Chamber of Commerce. He was cited for establishing poison control center, youth work.

Voting Record: Clingan Jackson, political editor of *Youngstown, Ohio, Vindicator*, found 75% of Mahoning County physicians voted at last general election, 8% registered but didn't vote, 17% never registered. Records show about half of physicians vote in all general elections; MDs almost never vote in primaries. "Shocking apathy," concluded Jackson.

50-Year Men: Dr. John F. Gorrell, Tulsa, Okla., was given pin by Okla-

homa State Medical Assn. for 50 years' practice. . . . At Atlanta, Fulton County, Ga., Medical Society honored Drs. O. B. Bush, W. A. Arnold, H. J. Rosenberg, Guy G. Lunsford, each for 50 years of service to medicine.

Governor's Ball: Nebraska Gov. Ralph Brooks gave \$2,000 check to Dr. Donald Purvis, president of Nebraska State Heart Assn. Check represented profits from governor's inaugural ball.

Medical Writing: Department of Journalism, College of Medicine at Ohio State University, Columbus, are cooperating on special course in writing for medical personnel. Program is designed to develop professional writing techniques among physicians, make writing easier for them.

Aging Studies: Weber County, Utah, Medical Assn. will conduct a comprehensive study of aged in Ogden community. . . . Tucson, Ariz., Community Council is interviewing 1,500 older people on employment, health, housing needs.

Kidney Diseases: 100 MDs from four Ohio counties were attracted by an all-day symposium on recent developments in kidney diseases. Stark County Medical Society presented session at Canton, Ohio.

A First: Dr. Roberta Jean Hall, 38, is believed to be the first woman to hold post of county health officer in Maryland. She is serving in Calvert County on Chesapeake Bay.

Rays of Hope: The value and uses of x-rays were subject of exhibit at Cleveland, Ohio, Health Museum.

For Children: A three-day scientific program marked 50th anniversary of Kauaikeolani Children's Hospital in Honolulu, Hawaii. Hawaii Medical Assn., Honolulu County Medical Society, other medical groups took part in program.



A NEW EMPHASIS and a new setting are being prepared for Stanford University School of Medicine. The new medical center is being built on campus at Palo Alto, Calif., replacing the old one at San Francisco. Medical faculty is revising curriculum to put new emphasis upon social sciences since Medical Center can be integrated with rest of university. The \$22 million new medical center, now under construction, was designed by architect Edward D. Stone. Stanford's medical center will have 12½ acres of floor space on 56-acre site, include three hospital and four medical school buildings, which will be interconnected around open courtyards and patios.

Physical Exams Favored, But Few Go Get Them

Studies show that while eight out of ten Americans think physical checkups "are a good thing," fewer than three out of ten will have had one in the past year or two.

Why? Daniel Horn of the American Cancer Society reported in a recent issue of *Parade* magazine that four excuses for not getting a physical checkup keep popping up in studies on the subject.

These four can be labeled, "expense," "not really necessary," "fear," and "modesty."

Horn says that many people who stay away from the doctor because of the expense factor, even resist free physical checkups. "Very often," he said, "the individual is less concerned about the cost of the exam than he is with the cost of illness, the hospitalization, medical bills, and loss of earning time. He fails to realize that in the long run, physical exams may prevent the very loss (of wages, etc.) he fears most."

Under the "not really necessary" category is a broad spectrum of attitudes such as: "It can't happen to me," "I feel okay, so why bother."

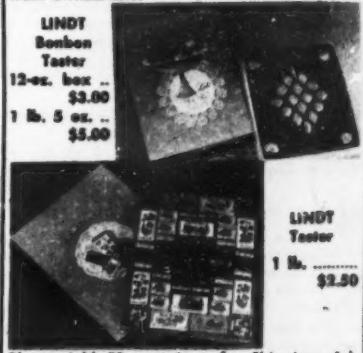
Horn said the factor of "finding something wrong" is the major discouraging element under the "fear" category. "Deep-seated fears exist," he said, "not only of the disease, but of the examination itself." He pointed out that even pricking a finger for blood samples is a trying experience for some people.

The "modesty" factor applies mostly to women. "Many women still cling to the belief that somehow, a physical examination is not quite proper," Horn said.

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'Today's Health' Editor Named

Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, executive vice president of AMA, has named Kenneth N. Anderson editor of *Today's Health* effective April 1.

Anderson, associate editor of *Popular Mechanics* magazine, replaces James M. Liston, who resigned to take a position with *American Home* magazine.

Anderson has had broad experience in the major fields of journalism. He previously was assistant special features editor of *Better Homes & Gardens*, bureau manager for International News Services in Omaha, Neb., and morning news editor, radio station KOIL, Omaha.

Specialty Journal To Be Separated

Two new AMA specialty journals will replace one old one beginning in July. The *AMA Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry* is being separated into two journals.

Direction of the two monthly journals for the present will be under the boards who have guided the two sections of the old journal. Dr. Harold G. Wolff, New York, is chief editor of the neurology editorial board, and Dr. Roy F. Grinker Sr., Chicago, is chief editor of the psychiatry section board.



ANTI-SMOKING lecture is made by Dr. Paul Mori, Jacksonville, Fla., to high school students as part of a campaign financed by Duval County unit of American Cancer Society. Non-smoking physicians will appear before all Jacksonville students in eighth through 12th grades. Program is supported by Duval County Medical Society.

Physician Chokes Second Time, Dies

A physician whose life was saved four months ago by an emergency operation after he choked on a piece of ham, died March 17 when he choked on a piece of steak.

Dr. Charles A. Olson, 71, St. Paul, Minn., began to choke while eating dinner with his wife and other relatives. Efforts to dislodge the food were in vain and Dr. Olson died before a surgeon arrived.

Last November, while eating dinner at the home of a son, Dr. Olson choked and was saved when his two non-physician sons performed a tracheotomy with a paring knife. He had made a complete recovery and had resumed his practice.

Surgery Requirements Urged for Hospitals

Nebraska State Medical Assn. wants two surgery requirements added to the state's hospital licensing standards. They are:

- Pathological study of specimens of all surgically removed tissues.

- Presence of a second doctor scrubbed and ready to take over for the operating surgeon if he becomes incapacitated.

Dr. Fay Smith, NSMA president, presented the proposals to the Nebraska Department of Public Health.

Letters

... As Readers See It

Blind Physicians

I recently was blinded by an accident and would like to contact any doctors who may be blind and are practicing. I expect to resume my practice as soon as I fully recover from the accident. Any information that can be sent to me regarding blind doctors who are practicing will be appreciated.

E. L. WENK, MD.

803 Jordan St.
Shreveport 39, La.

Salutes Family Physician

Some time ago I read that the AMA recommended that doctors take a low fee from elderly patients.

Our doctor, Solomon Glotzer of Brooklyn, has been visiting my aged mother for many years at less than his office fee.

Our hats off to him.

JEANNE MARGOLIN

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Emergency Care

May I congratulate you on the editorial "Emergency Call." This is the first time I have ever seen in print, a statement calling to attention the responsibility of employers to provide emergency medical service. I know many employers who do.

One could go a step further and encourage municipalities, small cities, towns and villages to secure the part-time services of physicians to handle around-the-clock medical emergencies which occur on the streets and public places. Here incidents can occur which easily cause unjust and unfavorable publicity for the medical profession. If communities will pay policemen to secure police protection, and firemen to secure fire protection, why not pay medical men to secure medical protection for their citizens?

Why not a nationwide campaign pointing out to municipal governments their responsibility in emergency medical care for their inhabitants?

LOUIS BUSH, MD.

Baldwin, N.Y.

Interns' Stipends

It seems to me that the letter of N. B. Longley, MD, is another evidence of the prevalent attitude of so many young people. They all want to eat their cake and have it too.

That interns and residents get paid at all is liberal enough. They work solely for their own benefit without a glimmer of an altruistic motive.

When I graduated (Cornell 1910) we fought for the privilege of serving as interns and considered that the value of the experience we obtained, plus board and lodging, more than repaid us for the services we performed.

Furthermore we had the old-fashioned idea that one did not get married until one could support a wife. We did not expect someone else to do this for us.

G. L. MOENCH, MD.

New York City

May I add support to the comments of Dr. Longley regarding the intern and resident stipends. Unfortunately his words accurately describe many young physicians' reaction in the intern year. I would welcome most enthusiastically, practical and realistic steps toward making the intern and resident salaries more in keeping with their needs.

To approach the matter slightly differently, may I point out that we are not only burdening our present young members with a financial and philosophical handicap, but we are ensuring that each year fewer and fewer able young people are choosing to enter medicine. Witness the declining numbers of applications and the declining quality of the applicants evident in the statistics of most medical schools. These young people realistically recognize that many of their needs are more quickly and more adequately met in engineering, physics, electronics, or chemistry. Apparently more realistically than the senior members of the medical profession who have failed to see that the socio-economics of the generation have changed remarkably, that marriage in the premedical years is no longer rare, and that several children by the internship year is the natural consequence.

The profession will do itself a service by looking to this matter with some haste.

J. G. M., MD.

Salt Lake City, Utah

Books Needed

Surplus, hard-cover books that have to do with medicine, engineering, and architecture are needed by Mahatma Ghandi Memorial College. Students are poor and cannot afford to buy textbooks essential to their studies. If a physician has any such books lying about, may we suggest that he inscribe his name inside the cover, and a friendly word to the prospective reader, then mail (with postage of 1c an ounce) to:

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Boating Time Nears

House Models Popular

Increased interest in houseboats is reflected in manufacturers' displays as the 1959 boating season approaches.

Thirty-seven million people are estimated to have gone boating last year and more are expected this year. Boat enthusiasts spent more than \$2 billion at the retail level for new and used boats, engines, accessories and other boating needs last year.

Houseboats range in size upward from the 24-foot length. Costs start around \$3,200 and go as high as \$10,-

000. Costs of engines are additional.

One company offers a houseboat kit, ready to assemble. Another sells a houseboat that can be used as a house trailer enroute to the water, where it is converted to a cruiser by raising built-in wheels.

A new design for 1959 is the housefloat which allows the buyer to start with one room on two pontoons in catamaran style. This can be expanded by adding other fiberglass room units until he has a complete four-room modular home on the water.

Attack on AMA Brings Protest

A telegram protesting attacks on AMA made on a national television show has been cited by the public relations committee of the Chicago Medical Society as a good example of a physician making medicine's position known to the public.

Dr. Noel G. Shaw of Evanston, who sent the 400-word telegram to National Broadcasting Co.'s Dave Garroway, said, "The AMA was formed over 100 years ago to protect the patient and the public by raising the standards of medical education and requiring adherence by the doctor to a code of ethics. . . ."

Dr. Shaw labeled "false and libelous" statements by a guest on Garroway's show that the AMA was organized to fix fees for the doctors and opposed new medical schools to limit the number of doctors.



Scientific Briefs

Obstetrics: Use of a long-acting progestational steroid—17-a-hydroxyprogesterone (Delalutin)—has helped 76.5% of 47 habitual aborters give birth to living infants, report Drs. M. Edward Davis and E. Jurgens Plotz of the University of Chicago. They said management was "extremely simple." It consisted of good preconceptual workups, restraints from coitus after the first missed period and until pregnancy was well established, and injections of 125 mg of the steroid in 1 cc sesame oil, 3 to 5 times a week.

Penicillin: An advance in antibiotic medicine, described as the most important since the discovery of penicillin's curative power, has been made by four scientists at Beecham Research Laboratories, Broham Park, Surrey, England. They succeeded in isolating in its pure form the basic substance of penicillin, 6-amino-penicillanic acid. The achievement is expected to open the way to "tailor-made" penicillin varieties capable of killing organisms which have built up resistance to present antibiotics.

Tumor: A pure myxoma tumor has been removed by surgery from the left ventricle of a 32-year-old woman. Dr. George C. Griffith, cardiologist, believes it's the first such operation. The tumor was about the size of a billiard ball and had been causing embolisms for 17 years. Dr. Jerome H. Kay was chief surgeon for operation performed at St. Vincent Hospital, Los Angeles.

Heart: Drs. Loyal L. Conrad and T. Edward Cuddy of VA Hospital, Oklahoma City, Okla., claim they have found evidence to dispute belief that quantity of blood pumped by the heart is proportional to pressure changes. They hope to study factors which effect a change in the volume of the heart and determine the quantity of blood it can pump from beat to beat.

Muscle: Drs. J. Godwin Greenfield, Tillye Cornman, and G. Milton Shy, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, report a muscle biopsy study is the most effective method for prognosis of congenital or early infantile muscular hypotonia.

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Practice Management

Self-Discipline Is Key

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of 13 articles on practice management. Articles in this series are submitted by individual members of the Society of Professional Business Consultants and represent their individual approaches to the subjects.)

The discussion of money management presupposes two basic requirements—ability to earn and self-discipline. Without the first there is discipline. Without the first there is no money to manage, and without the second there soon will be none.

Management implies objectives. One tries to achieve certain goals with the money earned. Setting of those goals often presents problems to the young doctor who has little preparation for establishing a life program.

There appears to be universal agreement among economists that after earnings start and a comfortable standard of living is available, the goals of achievement should be:

- Life insurance to create a protective estate for the new family.
- Accident and health insurance to protect the earning capacity to some extent.

• A home.

Self-Discipline Needed: Obviously, to achieve these goals there must be in the doctor and his wife a capacity for self-discipline. They must first learn the art of living within their income. Unless this is done, there will never be any surplus from which to buy the great treasures of security and self-respect which come from knowing an estate is assured and a home is on the way to being owned.

There are many formulas for handling money. One of the most practical systems works like this: A young doctor earning \$900 monthly lists all

fixed obligations, such as mortgage payments, real estate taxes, income taxes, etc. The yearly total is divided by 12 to arrive at the amount that must be diverted each month for these priorities.

To illustrate:

Yearly Totals	
Mortgage Payments	\$2,000
Real Estate Taxes	400
Life Insurance Premiums	500
Other Taxes	1,600

Total Yearly Obligations \$4,500

The monthly average is \$375. This figure deducted from the \$900 monthly-earning figure leaves \$525 per month from which the standard of living may be realized.

Formula Fixed: It must be repeated here that the \$375 must be irrevocably allocated to these obligations each month and living expenses religiously contained within the \$525 or the formula is worthless.

As the doctor's income increases, there is a general tendency for the standard of living to rise proportionately. Needless to say, unless considerable self-discipline is used to prevent this proportionate spending of money, the doctor's investment program cannot be accelerated. Real effort should be put forth to increase the monthly savings as the income increases so that plans for the future may be laid and a real investment and retirement program may be set up.

The important thing in money management is to provide for the basic firsts and the luxuries later.



"Please pay as you leave,
please pay as you . . ."

Fire Insurance Review Urged

Physicians should reevaluate their fire and other casualty insurance policies periodically to determine if their homes, offices, household goods, and office equipment are adequately insured.

A midwest insurance company has figured that a house that cost \$11,000 to build in 1943 would cost about \$23,000 to replace today. And a house that cost \$20,500 to build just after the war in 1948 would cost about \$30,500 today.

Since 1939, the replaceable value of household goods has doubled. If everything in your house was worth \$4,000 in 1939, it would cost \$8,000 to replace today.

Insurers say it is wise not to underestimate the value of your property

Physicians, Schools Conference Planned

The seventh National Conference on Physicians and Schools will be Oct. 13-15 at Moraine-on-the-Lake Hotel, Highland Park, Ill. It is sponsored by AMA's Department of Health Education.

The conference is open to representatives of state and territorial medical societies, health and education departments. More than 200 people are expected to attend.

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Insurers Urge No Compromise

The health insurance business will face serious legislative problems in Washington the next two years, but they can be met with increased confidence.

This was the substance of the report Robert R. Neal, general manager of the Health Insurance Assn. of America, gave before HIAA's annual Group Insurance Forum held recently in New York.

"While bills identical to the Forand-type legislation of last session have been introduced in both the Senate and the House," he said, "it is indicated that a slightly different and potentially more dangerous approach may be taken this year than in the past."

He said accepting such a proposal as a compromise "could be just as serious an entering wedge in the invasion of the voluntary health insurance field by the government" as passage of the 1958 Forand bill.

In another speech, Morton D. Miller, chairman of the Health Insurance Council, said "Operations Grass Roots," the council's program of having committees at the state and local level meet with their counterparts in doctor and hospital circles, is "now under way in every state and the District of Columbia."

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